

darker. Legs concolorous with the dorsum of the carapace, with dark punctations. Abdomen reddish brown above lighter at the base than at the distal end. Venter clear yellow proximally, with reddish spots distally.

Anterior and posterior rows of eyes slightly recurved, the former less than three-fourths as wide as the latter. Anterior median eyes about one-half as large as the anterior lateral, closer to each other than to the latter, removed from each other by about one diameter. Posterior median eyes about three-fourths as large as the posterior lateral, closer to each other than to the latter, removed from each other by about one diameter, from the latter by about one and one-half diameters. Lateral eyes of each row situated on chitinized protuberances. Median ocular quadrangle slightly longer than wide (20/19), narrower in front than behind (12/19). Clypeus equal in height to one and one-half times the diameter of an anterior median eye. Chelicerae with four teeth on the lower margin and three teeth on the upper of which the middle one is the largest. Anterior tibiae with 2-2-2-2 spines below, anterior metatarsi with 2-2 spines below. Posterior tibiae with 2-2-2 spines below, posterior metatarsi with 2-2 spines below. Patella and tibia I, 6 mm long, patella and tibia IV, 5.6 mm. The palpus of this species resembles that of *H. hamata* I. Fox in the tibial process which is simple, unbranched, and lacks an associated shorter process. It differs, however, in that the process is not curved, and in other details illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2.

*Type locality*.—China: Yunnan Border, South of Suifu, Szechwan Province, China, 6000 ft., October, 1928, in the United States National Museum (U.S.N.M. Cat. No. 1303).

This new species finds a place in the group whose members bear a close resemblance in general appearance to *H. venatoria* (Linn.). It is somewhat smaller than the other species, but is nevertheless characteristic in coloration. It may be specifically separated from the other Chinese species of the genus by the palpal organ.

#### Family UROCTEIDAE

##### *Uroctea compactilis* L. Koch

*Uroctea compactilis* L. Koch, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, 27: 749, Pl. 15, Fig. 11. 1877.

*Records*.—China: Szechwan, Suifu, April 23, 1935, three females; June, 1925, 1000 ft., two females, male.

#### Family OXYOPIDAE

##### *Oxyopes sertatus* L. Koch

*Oxyopes sertatus* L. Koch, Verh. Ver. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien, 27: 779. 1877.

*Records*.—China: Szechwan Province, between Suifu and Kiating, June 26, 1930, eight females, three males; Suifu, September 1929, female; Chungking, 2000 ft., May 6, 1930, three females.

ORNITHOLOGY.—*A new subspecies of the European nuthatch from North Siam.*<sup>1</sup> H. G. DEIGNAN. (Communicated by HERBERT FRIEDMANN.)

The race of *Sitta europæa* resident upon the higher mountains of

<sup>1</sup> Received June 27, 1938.

northern Siam proves to be separable from all other named forms of this species. In honor of M. Jean Delacour, the authority on Indo-chinese ornithology, I propose that it be called

*Sitta europæa delacouri*, subsp. nov.

*Diagnosis*.—Nearest to *Sitta europæa nebulosa* La Touche, of South-west China, with which it agrees perfectly in coloration, but distinguishable therefrom by its much shorter wing. 22 males and 19 females from Yunnan and Szechwan (*nebulosa*) have a wing-length from 77 to 85.6 mm; 8 males and 3 females from north-western Siam and the South Shan State of Kengtung (*delacouri*) have a wing-length from 71 to 76 mm.

*Range*.—The pine-forests of Doi Angka, Doi Suthep, and Doi Chiengdao, in north-western Siam; Kyu Loi, in the State of Kengtung; probably on other high peaks of the district; not known below 4,500 feet.

*Type*.—Adult female, United States National Museum, No. 335604; collected at the summit of Doi Suthep, Chiangmai Province, North-west Siam, 14 July, 1935, by the author.

*Remarks*.—This bird has been identified in the past with *Sitta europæa nagaensis*, which has the under-parts gray and not dirty buff. It has no connection with *Sitta castanea neglecta*, which is common in the deciduous forest of the plains and the foothills to about 2,000 feet, in the same parts of Siam.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE ACADEMY AND AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

### THE ACADEMY

#### RECENTLY ELECTED TO RESIDENT MEMBERSHIP IN THE ACADEMY

A. K. BALLS, principal chemist, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, U. S. Dept. of Agr., in recognition of his contributions to biochemistry, especially in the field of enzymes.

HOWARD P. BARSS, principal botanist, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agr., in recognition of his leadership in the broad field of agricultural science, especially his contributions to pathological and physiological plant science.

A. E. BRANDT, senior mathematical statistical analyst, Soil Conservation Service, U. S. Dept. of Agr., in recognition of his contributions to statistical analytical methods in evaluation of experimental results.

SARA E. BRANHAM, senior bacteriologist, National Institute of Health, in recognition of her work on public health aspects of bacteriology, especially her studies on the meningococcus in which she has given special attention to the epidemiological significance of serological types and to the improvement of therapeutic serum.

CORNELIUS J. CONNOLLY, professor of physical anthropology, Catholic University of America, in recognition of his contributions to physical anthropology and biology.